Q .- Do your books show that? A .- Let me explain—Q.—No; tell me if your books show that? A.— They did, but were destroyed. Q.—Where was the \$160,000 deposited? A.—In my bank. My bank business runs to \$400,000 or \$500,000

A year.

Q.—Have you any account in the Garfield Bank?

A.—No, sir. I have only the two accounts in the Bowery Bank—one personal, the other business.

Q.—In what shape was the money deposited? A.—

Q.—In what shape was the money deposited resually in checks.
Q.—Do you ever deposit large sums in bills? A.—
No, I think not.
Q.—Will you swear that the deposit slips do not how that large sums in cash were deposited? A.—
What do you mean by large sums? LARGE SUMS IN BILLS.

One thousand dollars. A.-Well, we have received from \$5,000 to \$7,000 in bills from the circus Q .- When last did you receive so much from them? A.-Two years ago.
Q.-To whom was it handed? A.-To my collector

or to one of my sons.
Q.—How much was it? A.—I don't know exactly.

I spend only two hours a day at my business office, and don't see all the transactions. I know, however, that Barnum & Balley's circus paid all its bills in cash.

ever, that Barnum & Balley's circus paid all its bills in cash.

Q. Did you supply material to the circus in 1890?

A.—I am confident we did. We supplied them with lumber every year uptil about 1822. Since then they have bought their lumber by contract.

Q.—Did you make out the deposit slip for this money? A.—No, I never do.

Q.—Who does? A.—My bookkeeper or my son.

Mr. Nicoll here complained of the bad air in the room, and the proceedings were ended until a window was lowered. Then Mr. Goff went on:

Q.—You have had time to think. Do you recall any other large payments in cash? A.—No, sir. I haven't been thinking about the subject. I do a business of from \$400,000 to \$500,000 a year—Mr. Goff (interrupting)—Yes, you said that before.

The Witness—I have handled \$70,000,000 of my money and of the Poilce Board's—

Mr. Goff—Yes, you've said that six or seven times. Can you name any other concern which paid large sums in greenbacks? A.—I don't recall. I remember the circus because it paid chiefly in \$1 and \$2 bills.

Q.—Did your sons remain here while you were in

bills.
Q.—Did your sons remain here while you were in California? A:—The eldest did.
Q.—Did he transact any efficial business for you?
A.—The Police Board elected him deputy treasurer and he signed the checks while I was away. There was no salary attached to the place.
Q.—Was he under bond? A.—No, sir; but I was responsible for him.
Q.—You told us vesterday of a man in Brown.

Q.—Was he under bold: A.—No. at responsible for him.

Q.—You told us yesterday of a man in Brooklyn who made the election booths for this city. Do you know his name? A.—I forget it. I want to say I never had any interest in furnishing supplies to the city.

Q.—I did not nsk that. Did your engineer, "Sam" Coxe, or his son, have any interest in the contract for the booths? A.—Not that I know of. I have not seen the son for seven or eight years.

ABOUT AN INTEREST IN THE CONTRACT, Q.-If the father said that he had an interest in contract, would you believe him? A .- I should be surprised, that's all. He's busy at his work from

Mr. Nicoll—If I may interrupt the proceedings, 1 read in this newspaper something which may help the committee to find Granger.

Mr. Goff—I object to this.

Mr. Nicoll—This article says that Granger departed with his admiring friends. Perhaps those friends could tell where he is.

Mr. Goff—I protest against this. Mr. Nicoll is merely trying to ridicule the committee. It is unworthy of him and of you.

Then Mr. Goff asked the witness about his personal account. Mr. McClave replied that the amount of that account, from 18% to the present time, was only \$64,000, except for \$68,000 received for a house he had sold and \$25,000 paid to him on a mortgage. All of his salary was in that account.

Q.—Did you ever receive \$1,000 in cash except from the circus? A.—Yes, sir, but I can't give the exact amount.

amount.

Q.—Did you ever own any stock of the Manhattan
Elevated road? A.—I think I bought 200 shares, 100
outright and the rest on margin. That was in 189
or 1890. I sold it after drawing one or two dividends
on it. You and Colonel Hain are intimate? A-1
a business acquaintance with him. I drop in

have a business acquaintance with him. I drop in to see him once or twice a year. Q.—You supply the Broadway road? A.—Yes, sir, and the Third-ave. road. Q.—And the new West Side road? A.—Yes, sir, part of it. t of it.

—To you supply any steamship lines? A.—Yes, the Atlas, the Cunard.

fr. Nicoll—I object. All this is irrelevant.

SENATOR O'CONNOR LAYS DOWN THE LAW. Senator O'Connor (who was presiding, as Senator Lexow had stepped out of the room)—The objection is overruled. This investigation is conducted on is overruled. broad lines. The police officers are charged with bribery, and they should be glad to deny it. Mr. Nicoll-They do want to deny it, but no man

likes to have his private affairs gone into. Mr. McClave (indignantly)-I am not worth any nore now than I was when I went into office. I

more now than I was when I went into office. I am worth \$400,000, and I was worth that then, I have had an income of \$25,000 a year from my real estate for fifteen or twenty years.

Q.—Where did you live when you went into the department? A.—At No. 156 West Seventy-second-st.

Q.—Are you not mistaken? A.—I think I bought that house in 1883. I was appointed in 1884. I had lived at No. 429 West Forty-seventh-st, for eighteen years before that. I bought the house in 1863 for \$18,750.

years before that. I bought the house in 1885 for \$18,750.

Q.—What property did you, own in 1884? A.—I owned the lumber-yard property, worth over \$290,009, I owned a house in Newark, which I had had for fifteen years. I have it yet. My mother lives in it. She is ninety years old. The house cost \$17,000.

Q.—What other property did you have? A.—I owned No. 414 West Forty-seventh-st., which I bought in 1882. I sold it for \$10,000 before I was appointed. My entire business was worth \$300,009.

Q.—How much cash did you have? A.—I cannot say. The amount varied.

Q.—Did you own any stocks? A.—I can't say. I think I had some stock of the Consolidated Gas Company.

EXPENSIVE REAL ESTATE PURCHASES.

EXPENSIVE REAL ESTATE PURCHASES. Q.—The record shows that you bought the Seventy-second-st, house on July 1, 1886, for \$46,000.

That was two years after you were appointed. A. did not think it was so late as that. I paid \$44,000 for it really. I gave \$5,000 cash and two mortgages. The first mortgage was for \$25,000. I paid the other one off at the rate of \$2,500 every six

months. I sold my other house for \$16,000.

months. I sold my other house for \$2,500 every six months. I sold my other house for \$16,000.

Q.—There is no record of your having sold the house in Forty-seventh-st. A.—It was in my wife's name. I was dealing with speculators at one time and it was risky business, so I transferred my equity in the house to my wife. When our firm falled, we turned everything over to our creditors.

Q.—When was that? A.—In 1570.

Q.—When was that? A.—In 1570.

Q.—So from 1870 to 1884 you made \$330,000? A.—Yes, sir. And that isn't much, considering the business I was doing.

Q.—The record shows the property was not in your wife's name. Was it yours? A.—Yes, it must have been then. I sold it to a tailor in Eighthave. I don't know his name because I din't see him. He still lives in the house. I am told. I sold it through a broker.

Q.—There is no record of any transfer of the property. A.—I know I sold the Forty-seventh-st. house within a year after I bought the other. The firm of Stickney, Spencer & Ordway passed the title to it. They can tell you the purchaser's name.

At this point Mr. Goff made a discovery which cleared up the mystery of the house. He explained that he had found a memorandum telling that Mrs. McClave sold the house. Then Mr. Goff went on:

Q.—When did you buy your country house? A.—A year ago.

Q.—When did you buy your country house? A.—A year ago.

Q.—When did you buy your country house? A.—A year ago.

Q.-When did you buy your country house? A.A year ago.
Q.-What did it cost? A.-I paid \$25,000 for the
land. The house cost \$28,000.
Q.-Is it unencumbered? A.-Yes, sir. I put a
mortgage for \$25,000 on the house in Seventy-second-st.

mortgage for \$25,000 on the house in Seventy-second-st.

Q.—How much have you got in the bank? A.—Not very much. My business was practically at a standistill for three months after the fire.

Q.—Did you ever receive any other insurance than the \$30,000 which you received after the fire? A.—I have carried insurance to the amount of about \$250,000 for many years, and in all those years I have received about \$50,000 from the dissurance companies. I have suffered two fires, neither of which broke out on my own premises.

Q.—To what corporations have you supplied lumber since you have been a Police Commissioner? A.—To quite a number, but that has not been because I was a Commissioner. It was due entirely to my business methods.

Q.—Did you ever supply any railroad ties to Mr. Crimmins before you were a Commissioner. A.—I don't know that Mr. Crimmins was in that businers then. I would—

Q.—Answer the question. Did you ever supply a single tie to Mr. Crimmins before you were a Commissioner? A.—I never have supplied him with any ties.

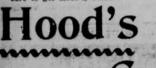
WHEN HIS SUPPLIES BEGAN.

Q.-Have you supplied him with lumber? A.-How can I tell how long I have been supplying him? I could not tell without referring to his ac-

Q .- But your books were burned at the fire? A Well, call Mr. Crimmins and examine him. I would

## Your Blood NEEDS Cleansing Now

It has become charged with impurities, it lacks vitality, it is not in a healthy condition. That is why you feel tired all the time without ambition, unable to enjoy your food, indisposed to exertion of any kind. That is why your face breaks out with pimples, your head is frequently dizzy, you feel nervous and weak, you cannot sleep at night. You need to be invigorated, strengthened and built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Between to see Hood's because



Sarsaparilla

COLGATE & CO.'S

For years exclusively used by the best families.

be giad to have you do that. My recollection is that Mr. Crimmins had been on my books as a customer for about twelve years. I have been a Commissioner about eight years.

Senator Lexow-Mr. McClave, if you will please answer the questions categorically you will have less trouble with Mr. Goff.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Did you supply any lumber to the elevated rairond before you were a Commissioner. A.—Yes; a great deal more than since I have been a Commissioner. Q.—To what steamship companies do you supply lumber? A.—To the National, the Atlas, the Cunard, the Anchor and to the White Star.

Q.—To what amounts? A.—About \$25,000 a year to the Atlas and about \$30,000 to the National. Smaller amounts to the others.

Q.—When did you begin to supply the National?

A.—Since I was Commissioner.

Q.—When to the Atlas? A.—A few years ago.

Q.—When to the Anchor? A.—About two years ago.

Q.—When to the Anchor? A.—About two years ago.
Q.—When to the White Star? A.—About the same time. The companies about that time moved to piers nearer my lumber yard.
Q.—The companies moved nearer to you, did they?
A.—Yes, but not for my accommodation.
Q.—Can you name a firm of builders in this city to whom you have supplied lumber since you have been a Commissioner? A.—I have not been supplying builders much for years. My trade is more with cabinet-makers.

SINCE HE HAS BEEN A COMMISSIONER. Q.-Has not the great bulk of your trade been with corporations since you have been a Commis-sloner? A .- Yes, that is true, but not because I was

Q .- Have you ever drawn checks to Acker, Merrall & Condit? A.-Yes, sometimes. We had a small trade with the firm, and I sometimes drew checks for the payment of the groceries.

Q.-Did you not pay to the firm in a single year more than your salary as a Commissioner? A.—No. I do not think that the groceries bought by Mrs. McClave from that firm amounted to more than \$1,000 in any year.

Mr. Goff—You need not bring Mrs. McClave into the Mr. Goff-You need not bring are.

Mr. Nicoll-It seems to me that a man's grocery bills might be left out.

Senator Lexow-Mr. Goff, I think, has finished with that line.

Mr. McClave-I am willing to admit what my living expenses cost, if that is desired.

Mr. Goff-I will follow it up if there is no objection. Senator O'Connor-Mr. McClave has a large family, and it is to be supposed that he has large expenses for his family.

and it is to be supported in the state of the family.

Mr. Goff—His family has not increased since he has been a Commissioner. (Laughter).

Mr. McClave—No, the last of my fourteen children was born before I was a Commissioner. (Rehr. According to the large of the was a Commission was born before I was a Commissioner Q. (By Mr. Goff)—And you did not have six servants in your house before you were a Commissioner? A.—Let me see. I don't know that I have six servants.

FIVE SERVANTS FOR HIS HOUSEHOLD. Q .- Have you so many, so many that you can't ave five servants, including the nurse for Mrs. Granger's children.

Q.-Do you keep a yacht? A.-No, but I have a Q.-When you used Inspector Williams's yacht Q.—When you used Inspector Williams's yacht you didn't pay for it, did you? A.—I never used his yacht. One of my boys took a sail on Williams's boat one time. I never was on it.

Q.—When you were down on Long Island one summer, did not Inspector Williams send his yacht down there for your use? A.—No. Idon't think he has a yacht. He has a cathoat that cost about \$200, and the newspapers have been trying to make out that he has a steam yacht.

Q.—Are you a defender of Inspector Williams? A.—No. He is able to take care of himself.

Q.—Are you familiar with him? A.—No more than with anybody else.

Q.—He has been one of your subordinates? A.—Yes.

Yes.

Q.—How many times has he been on trial before you? A.—Two or three times.

Q.—You have always voted for his acquittal, haven't you? A.—Inspector Williams has not been found guilty of a charge since I have been a Com-

ALWAYS ON WILLIAMS'S SIDE. Q .- You voted for his acquittal each time? A .-

I think I did. Q.-The first time he was on trial he was not equitted, was he? A .- I think he was acquitted, and deserved to be.

Mr. McClave tried to talk about the opinion which had been handed in by Elihu Root and other lawyers who were counsel for Williams in the trial, but he was called to order by Senator Lexow and admonished to answer the questions categorically. Mr. Goff read a report on the trial by Commissioner Porter, declaring that Williams had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer as captain in the Nineteenth Precinct in permitting disorderly houses and gambling houses to remain open. He also read the announcement of the vote of the Commissioners upon the motion to find Williams guilty of the charges. Commissioners Porter and Voorhis had voted for the motion and Commissioners French and McClave had voted against it.

Q.—You do not consider that the vote an acquittal, do you? A.—Yes. I consider it an acquittal. The motion was to find him guilty and the motion was lost.

Q.—Did you afterward vote to promote Williams?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That old charge was never disposed of then? which had been handed in by Elihu Root and other

A.—Yes.
Q.—That old charge was never disposed of then?
It still remains in the department? A.—Yes, it still remains in the department.
Mr. Nicoli.—Now that we have a new Republican Commissioner, perhaps he will call it up.

WITH TAMMANY COLLEAGUES. O. (By Mr. Goff)-You have stated lately that yo voted with your Tammany colleagues because they were always in the right? A.-I did not say that. I was so reported, but I stated in an open meet-ing of the Police Board that the report was untrue What I did say was that I did not think it was my duty to act as an obstructionist in the Police Board,

and I voted with the other Commissioners when they were in the right.

Q.—Has Commissioner MacLean voted with the other Commissioners? A.—Yes; in most matters. He has made objections in a few matters of small importance.

Q.—How was it on the trials of Captains Price and Martens? A.—Price was fined five days pay and Martens was fined thirty days pay. Commissioner MacLean voted with the other Commissioners as to Price, but he thought Martens should be dismissed.

be dismissed.

Q.—Was there an executive meeting of the board at which the cases of the two captains were discussed? A.—Yes; we met in the room of Commissioner MacLean and talked over the syldence.

Q.—At that meeting did one of the Commissioners unnounce his intention to vote for the acquittal of both captains? A.—I have no recollection of such thins.

a thing.

Q.—Will you swear that in that meeting one of the Commissioners did not announce his intention to vote to find both captains guilty, and did not say trig both should be dismissed? A.—I am sure that nothing of that kind was said.

Q.—Was not the action of the Commissioners in the open meeting the result of a compromise? A.—No.

At this point the committee adjourned for

IT IS INTIMIDATION, SAYS SENATOR LEXOW. Mr. Nicoll addressed the committee as soon as the nembers took their seats for the afternoon session. Mr. Nicoli-I wish to correct a published report of this morning's session, in which it appeared that I presumed to have some knowledge of the whereabouts of Granger. I am sure you will accept my statement that I know nothing whatever about his whereabouts. I want him to appear here. I went over the ground covered by his testimony with Mr. McClave last night, and I am anxious for a chance

over the ground covered by his testimony with Mr. McClave last night, and I am anxious for a chance of cross-examine him. I have in my possession twenty proofs of forgeries—and Mr. Nicoll waved some papers in the air.

Senator Lexow—Mr. Nicoll, that will not do. We cannot allow you to use such words. They are in the line of intimidation, and we are bound to protect our witnesses. We do not know yet that Mr. Granger is in contempt for refusing to appear. The committee will be patient in its search for the facts and strong in its action after it is certain of the facts. We will compel witnesses to testify and protect them from the results. We know perfectly well that any man who goes on the stand takes his reputation, almost his life, in his hands. (Applause, which was checked by the chairman.)

Q. (Hy Mr. Goff)—Mr. McClave, did you not threaten last evening to have Granger arrested if he appeared in court to-day? A.—No, I don't think I put it in that way.

Q.—Will you swear that you didn't say to me, in the hearing of Granger, that you would send him to State prison? A.—No, I will not swear I did not.

Mr. Goff—No, of course you will not. You and your counsel have talked about forgeries. Your counsel stood up in court yesterday and shook aloft papers, saying that they were instruments forged by Granger. Don't you remember that? A.—I think I do.

Q.—Now, did you or did you not threaten in this courtroom after adjournment yesterday that you would send Granger to prison, by God? A.—No, I don't use such language. I didn't put it that way.

CONFESSING TO THREATS.

Q .- Will you swear that you didn't threaten Gran ger? A.-No, I will not. Q.-How long have the proofs of Granger's geries been in your possession? A.—A year or two.
Q.—Didn't you say you had proof that he was a
forger within a month after he had married your
daughter, six years ago? A.—Yes, he told me he

was a forger then.

Q.—Have you kept that note which you say he forged all this time? A.—I or my counsel have kept it. Q. (By Senator Saxton)—Did you ever communicate with Judd to find out whether the note was forged? A.—No.
Q. (By Mr. Goff)—You have proofs of other forgeries committed by Granger? A.—Yes, other notes and checks covering a period of three or four years.

Will be of value to the world by illustrating the im-provements in the mechanical arts and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medicinal agents has been of equal importance, and as a strengthening last live that Syrup of Days is far in advance of all others. Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Q.—When did Granger leave your house? A.—Last

Q.—When did Granger leave 5 forger, a member of Pebruary did you keep him, a forger, a member of your family for six years, eat at the same table with him, etc.? A.—Yes, as I have told you, I did everything I could to reform him.
Q.—Did you ever threaten to send him to prison before last night? A.—I have said he ought to be in prison or in a lunatic asylum, and he said he didn't care which.
Q.—Did you consult last evening with your counsel about prosecuting him? A.—Mr. Nicoli advised me that it war proper for me to begin criminal proceedings.

Was Granger ever in business with you? A.-Q.—Was Granger ever in business with your last him up in business.
Q.—You established the "Yankee White Manufacturing Company? A.—Yes.
Q.—Does the certificate of incorporation show that you were president and Oldeon Granger secretary of the company? A.—I think so.
Mr. Goff produced the certificate of incorporation in court, and Mr. McClave identified it.
Q.—Did you put up all the money for that corporation? A.—I did. I spave shares of stock to the other corporators.

PUT HIM IN A PLACE OF TRUST. Q -And in 1891, four years after you had discov ered that Gldeon Granger was a forger, you signed that certificate putting him in as secretary of the corporation? A.—Yes; I had his promise to reform. Q.-Did you recommend him for a place in the

Postoffice? A.-I did. Q.—You recommended for the service of his country a "liar a thief and a scoundrel," did you? A.—He promised to reform, but backslid.

He promised to reform, but backslid.

Q.—And it was after that that you put him in as secretary? A.—I did everything I could to reform my daughter's husband.

Q.—When did you first live in Connecticut for the summer? A.—I lived in Black Rock in 1890.

Q.—Did you meet your brokers, Dominick & Dickerman, there? A.—No; I do not remember that I lid. I might have met them on the train.

Q.—Did you not meet and converse with them thout a rise in Lead stock? A.—Possibly.

Q.—Have you any objection to allowing a representative of the committee to examine your vouchers for the Pension Fund? A.—No; I shall be glad o have you do it.

Mr. McClave was then excused temporarily, and

ers for the Pension Fund? A.—80, I stain of each to have you do it.

Mr. McClave was then excused temporarily, and W. J. Daly, a United States marine in uniform, was called to the stand. Daly appeared to be uncomfortable, but told his story in a straightforward way. He told about an excursion to the Bowery which he had taken in April, and threw the entire assemblage into convulsions by several apt replies to Mr. Nicoll's questions. Mr. Nicoll started in to make his cross-examination the comety element of the day, and he easily succeeded. Daly said he was a marine, stationed in Brooklyn. Mr. Goff asked him to tell in his own way about his experience in the Bowery about six weeks ago. AN AFTERNOON IN THE BOWERY.

The Witness-I went to the Bowery on April 19, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I went into a saloon on the right-hand side as you go to Third-ave. I have got only a hazy idea where it was, but it was five or six blocks above Chatham square. I went into I back room and saw a lemane there. She came and sat down at a table with me, and I ordered a round of drinks. I had beer and she had port wine. I paid 20 cents for the round. We had another round after half an hour, and then a third round. I gave a \$2 bill to the waiter. He didn't come back with the change very soon, and we had another round of drinks. Then I asked we had another round of drinks. Then I askel for my change, and got only 20 cents. I remonstrated, and the waiter laughed at me. I went to the bar, and demanded the right change. The barrender laughed at me. I threw the 20 cents benind the bar, and asain demanded the right change. Then two men came and knocked me down, and I beat an ignominious retreat as the better part of valor. I met a policeman two blocks away and complained to him. He said it was no use, as I had no witnesses. I went to the Eidridge-si, police station and made a complaint to a man behind the desk. I guess he was pretty high up, a captain, perhaps. He said I had no witnesses and I could do nothing. Then I went to Police Headquarters. I don't know who it was that I saw, but a man in uniform spoke to me civiliy and told me I had no chance for redress. I told the man at Police Headquarters what the policeman on the street had said, and what they told me at the police station. Mr. Goff—That was the end of your pilgrimage to the Bowers.

Mr. Goff—That was the end of your pilgrimage to the Bowers.

Mr. Nicoll—And he'll never go there any more.

Q. How dM you know him? A.—An agent for the Society for the Prevention of Crime came to the barracks and saw me about it.

HE WANTED TO DROP THE AFFAIR. for my change, and got only 20 cents. I remonstrat-

HE WANTED TO DROP THE AFFAIR. Q.-Then you wrote to Mr. Goff as counsel to push the case for you? A -No, quite the opposite I wrote to have the matter dropped. I didn't believe I had evidence enough to push the case. When did you say you made this excursion? A -On April 18, between 5 and 4:30 o'clock in the evening. When I am on an excursion of that kind I don't pay much attention to the time. (Laughter) Q.-What did you go to the Bowery for? To entoy myself.

Q.-What sights did you expect to see? A .- The theatres and dime museums and saloons.

Q-And the bearded lady? A. (with disgust)—
She's too old. (Laughter.)

Q-Well, you went to see the theatres and dime museums and saloons. A - Yes. It was a change for me. -A change from plain, prosaic Brooklyn? A

Yes.

Q.-Well, what else did you expect to see on the Bowery? A.-That's about all. That about exhausts the stock of attractions.

Q.-How about the lades there? Did you think of them? A.-There are dozens of them. I didn't

Q.—How about the ladies there? Did you think of them? A.—There are dozens of them. I didn't think much about them.
Q.—Didn't dwell on them/closely? A.—No.
Q.—Your ideas are hazy as to the place and the time? A.—Yes.
Mr. Nicoil.—Well, I guess we'll drop it.
Q. (ity Mr. Goff)—Did you hear the name of the man who kept the saloon? A.—I heard next day it was a man named McGurk.
Before Daly left the stand he turned to the committee and said he wanted it understood that he didn't want to testify, but had to. It was plain that Tammany's vengeance might reach to Brooklyn and the United States Army.
Mr. McClave was recalled and asked about the management of the Police Pension Fund. He said that the method of keeping track of pensioners was by making a general order to captains to look after pensioners and inform the enairman of the Committee on Pensions in cases of death or removal. The checks were drawn quarterly. Except those who lived outside the city, the pensioners had to appear personally at Police Headquarters Most of the checks were drawn quarterly. Except those who lived outside the city, the pensioners had to appear personally at Police Headquarters Most of the checks were for the for patrolmen.
Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Did you ever know of any frauds on the pension fund? A.—No.
Q.—Did you ever hear that money had been drawn in the names of men who were dead? A.—No.
Q.—Will you ask your secretary to furnish a record of the death of John Murray? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Will you ask your secretary to furnish a record of the death of John Murray? A.—Certainly, dr. Gott, take a memorandum. The secretary made a memorandum of the name. Q.—Did you keep a memorandum of your private r business transactions outside of the bank books.

PILING UP WEALTH. Q .- Isn't it strange that other records were burnel n your lumber-yard fire and these bank books and certificates of stock were saved? A .- They were

n a steel safe. Q.-What is the largest check you might be called ipon to sign as treasurer of the pension fund? A.upon to sign as treasurer of the pension fund? A.—
A superintendent's pension would be \$150 a quarter.
Q.—How much ligarrance have you carried? A.—
From \$150,000 to \$150,000 a year.
Q.—Your income was over \$100,000 in 1892? A.—I made about \$112,000 that year. That is more than the average. My income from rents and profits, exclusive of my salary as Police Commissioner, has been about \$50,000 a year for the last ten years, if received about \$25,000 from rents. I have not spent all my income.

Mr. Goff—Then, in the last ten years you have made \$500,000, and yet you say you are no richer to-day than when you became a Police Commissioner? A.—I have about as much property now as I had then.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CAPTAINS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CAPTAINS. Q.-A captain is held responsible for the general order in his precinct, is he not? A.-Yes, sir. Q .- Is it not the rule that if the existence of disorderly house is proved, a case of neglect of duty

is made out? A.-Yes, sir.
Q.-In the case of Captain Martens, do you re member the fact? A .- Yes. Q.—Do you remember that Superintendent Byrnes preferred the charges? A.—Yes. Q.—Do you recall the nature of the charges? A.—

Yes, that a house of prostitution existed in Lexing ton-ave. Q.-Were there not five of them? A.-Yes. Q.-Did the board order the Superintendent to prefer the charges? A.-No, he did it of his own volition.

q.—Did the boats A.—No, he did it of his own volition.

Q.—Are trials always called when charges are made? A.—Yes, that is always done. Martens was placed on trial.

Q.—I want to know about the recent charges against Martens—within thirty days. Don't you know the Commissioners refused to approve the charges? A.—Inspector Williams had visited the places, so we ordered him and Martens to report on them. These reports showed that Martens had done as well as he could, so he was not placed on trial.

Q.—So you referred the Superintendent's charges to two subordinates? A.—Yes.

Mr. Goff (After conferring with Mr. Jerome)—I find we were both mistaken. It was Commissioner MacLean who made the charges.

The Witness—Yes, Mr. MacLean did not press the charges after hearing the reports.

Q.—Do you not know that the man who kept the place was fined \$55? A.—I know he was arrested.

IN THE FACE OF LAW-BREAKING.

IN THE PACE OF LAW-BREAKING. Q.—Yet you dismissed the complaint? A.—Yes, sir, he was fined for violating the Excise law. That s not keeping a disorderly house.

Q.—I mean another place—Billy Fowler's. Don't rou know that Inspector Williams ordered the man o tear down the boxes in which the men and women drank? A .- Yes, I understood the Captain advised to tear them down. Q.-Did you know that four of the houses in Cap WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"THE LEADING DIETETIC

TABLE WATER." New York Tribune. "HAS LONG HELD A POSI-TION OF UNCHALLENGED PRE - EMINENCE ON THE

DINNER TABLES OF THE

WORLD."

St. James's Budget.

tain Martens's precinct had their licenses revoked?

A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Now, as to Captain O'Connor. That's the case of an officer in plain clothes who went into a policy shop and beat a citizen, isn't it? A.—That was the charge. The case has not been decided.

Q.—How many captains have been convicted since this committee was appointed? A.—Two.

Q.—Were there any before in your time? A.—I am inclined to think so.

Q.—Name one. A.—When you have 5,000 cases a year you can't remember any of them.

Q.—Are you sure there were only two? Were there not four—Haughey and Westerveit, as well as Price and Martens? A.—That's so.

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—Have the captains been worse slince January 30 than before? A.—No. but there has been an extraordinary diligence on the part of the superior officers.

Q. (By Senator O'Connor)—Has there been any change in the spirit of the board? A.—No.

THE DEPARTMENT STIRRED UP.

Q.-Is it a fact that there has been a larger number of convictions of officers of all grades than before? A.—Yes, I think so. There has been more
or less newspaper criticism, and the inspectors and
captains have exercised more viligance.
Q. (By Senator Lexow)—That implies previous

neglect, does it not? A .- I should not like to say Q. (By Senator Bradley)-Have there not beer

Q. (By Senator Bradley)—Have there not been more frequent violations? A.—No, sir. Formerly there were from seventy-five to eighty-five charges a week, now there are between ninety and one hundred. Citizens' complaints are more frequent.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Prior to 1892, was ever a captain tried on charges made by a superior officer?

A.—Not that I recall.

Q. Do you recollect when Inspector Williams was tried? A.—He was tried twice.

Q.—Who brought the charges against him the first time? A.—I think it was Chapman. He was connected with the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Crime. Q.—On the same day that two Commissioners voted for acquitaal and two for conviction, was Willlams not made Inspector? A.—I hardly think that is

Q.-Was it not an hour afterward? A.-I don't PROMOTIONS DESPITE MISCONDUCT. Q.-Well, it was soon afterward that this man against whom there had been a mistrial was pro-

oted? A.-Yes, sir. The vote stood two to two, and he was promoted? A - Yes, sir, soon after that.
Q.-And the case of Captain Carpenter-he was tried at the same time with McLaughlin. He re ired at the time of the shake-up, didn't he? A .-

Q -Do you recollect the charge against Captain Killilea? A.-Yes; it was said that he allowed a Killilea? A.—Yes, it was said that he allowed a disorderly house in Sixth ave, to remain open, Q.—He was tried and not convicted? A.—Yes, Q.—Those charges were made by citizens, were they not? A.—Yes, Clark Hell was thelp counsel. Q.—The next time it was Williams, Doherty and Haughey. Those charges were made by the Superintendent, were they not? A.—Yes, and Stophenson was also tried and transferred also, Q.—Do you know if any one applied to a magistrate for a warrant for the arrest of your son-inlaw? A.—No. Q.—Wes anything said about that? A.—Mr. A No.

Was anything said about that? A Mr.
oll spoke of it last night.

Nicoll No warrant has been obtained. I told
McClave it was his duty to have this man
sted I was going to attend to it, but I have resited I was kinds to seen too busy. Senator Saxton—Has this been communicated to

Granger Mr. McClave-Not that I know of.
Mr. Nicoll-Let us hope that he will be here to norrow

Benator Lexow—If any direct or indirect effort

s made to intimidate or browbeat any witnesses
his committee will atand up for them. HISSES FOR THE INSINUATION.

Nicoli-I want to know if this committee would protect a man who is guilty of forgery or perjury. No honest man would hesitate to come forward. The fact that he disappeared after a midnight conference with Mr. Goff (hisses) is trong proof that he is not entitled to creden These charges are not new, but are of old stand I may say right here that the committee will not find me intimulating witnesses who have been properly subpoensed. No one should blame me if, when I discovered that this man had com mitted twenty crimes, and Mr. McClave had hesi-tated to bring charges against the father of his grandchildren. I advised that he be prosecuted

Applause.)

Mr. Goff—It is no question of Mr. Nicoli's duty to advise Mr. McClave, but we are here in the performance of a public duty. Since bribery and corruption have been charged against the Police Department we must use such witnesses as we can get. We must use men implicated in crime. Frequently Mr. Nicoli, as prosecuting officer, and I, as an assistant in the same office, have, when occasion arose, used all the implements at hand to gain information. It has not been proved that this witness lied. He stands here on the same footing with Mr. McClave, because Mr. McClave threw his sheltering arms about him and continued to allow him to beget children in his house year after year. (Applause.) Last night Granger said he was afraid that mo such arrest would be made. He said that his father-in-law had threatened him. Senator Lexow threatened to clear the room if there was any more applause.

Mr. Nicoli—We want the witness.

THREATS AND INTIMIDATION. Mr. Goff-It is no question of Mr. Nicoli's duty

THREATS AND INTIMIDATION. Senator Lexow-You allow a man to sleep six years under your roof, knowing these charges, and as soon as he testifies against you you threaten him with arrest. It is intimidation. Mr. Nicoli-It was only that his utter basenes

was shown that this step was taken. A person is protected when he festifies, but after that he stands as any other citizen does.

Senator Lexow-It is intimidation. Mr. Nicoli knows that the suggestion of arrest is intimidation Senator Bradley-I want to know, Mr. Nicoll, why

Senator Bradley—I want to know, Mr. Nicoli, why you were so emphatic in saying that he would never appear again.

Mr. Nicoli—I heard last night that he had committed forgery, and that Postmaster Van Cott had discharged him from the poatoffice for opening registered mail and taking money from it. So I was sure that he would not come back.

Senator Saxton—You did an unwise thing. You did what tended to keep him away.

Mr. Goff—Will the Commissioner bring the resources of the Police Department to bear to find this witness?

Senator Bradley (to Mr. McClave)—Yes, you can get him in twenty-four hours.

THE COMMISSIONER EXCITED AGAIN. Mr. McClave (trembling with excitement)—I will send a messenger to Superintendent Byrnes at once

to have him put every available man he has to find Mr. Goff-Wouldn't it be better if you went your

self, instead of sending?

Mr. McClave—I will go myself at once.

With this the hearing adjourned until 19:30 o'clock

this morning. Mr. Nicoll said that he had in his bag proofs that Granger had committed twenty crimes.

Senator Lexow said to a Tribune reporter: "I do

not think that there was any intention on the part of Mr. McClave or on the part of Mr. Nicoli to intimidate Granger and prevent him from appearing here as a witness. His failure to appear again is

timidate Granger and prevent him from appearing here as a witness. His failure to appear again is probably the worst thing that could happen to their case. The threats which Mr. McClave in his indignation uttered, however, had the effect to lie timidate the witness."

Senator Saxion sald: "While I believe that it was the wish of Mr. McClave to have Granger cross-examined here, and that there was no intentional intimidation, we must bear in mind the fact that if Granger cannot be brought back for cross-examination all of his testimony will have to be stricken out."

Commissioner McClave went to Police Headquarters about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and asked Superintendent Hyrnes to send out detectives to arrest Gldeon Granger. The same request came from the counsel of the Senate committee. Detective-Sergeants Thomas Mulrey and Robert McNaught were detailed to look for Granger. Policeman Barnes, who has been detailed in Commissioner McClave's office and who knows young Granger well, was sent to assist the detectives in the search. If arrested, Granger will be brought to Police Headquarters at once.

At the Rutland, No. 254 West Fifty-seventh-st., where Granger has been living, he could not be found, and it was said that he had not lived there lately. One of the Senators is also making an independent search for Granger. At Commissioner McClave's house, in West Seventy-second-st., it was declared that nothing was known of the whereabouts of the missing man.

CAPTAIN SCHMITTERGER ANGRY.

CAPTAIN SCHMITTBERGER ANGRY. Police Captain Max Schmittberger was an angry man yesterday when he read in the newspapers the evidence given by Granger, who brought the Câptain within the list of those who had given checks to Police Commissioner McCiave. In his testimony

A merrier man, within the limits of becom I never agent an evening with than George Gro his "Diary of a Nebody." You can get the am at Lovell, Coryell & Ca.'s.

of Captain Schmittberger's in Mr. McClave's pos-session, said that he had never seen one, but that he had heard that there was one. Also, in answer he had heard that there was one. Also, in answer to another question, Granger said that the Captain had made a check to the order of Richard Mott some time in 1889. He further declared that Schmitt-berger was appointed a captain about that time. Captain Schmittberger was present in court yesterday when the investigation began. He had been summoned as a witness, but was not called. Captain Schmittberger said yesterday: "The insinuations made by Granger as regards me are faise, and I shall denounce him as a liar and a scoundrel when called upon to testify. I never knew Mott, and never knew or heard of Mott's brother-in-law, to whom Granger referred in his testimony. I never made out a check to any one named Mott for any amount. I never spoke over twenty words in my life to Commissioner McClave.

A DENIAL FROM MR. RAINES. The following telegram was received at The Tribune office last night, dated at Canandaigua, N. Y .: une office last night, cated at the control of the stimony of Granger, so far as relates to me, is rank perjury in every particular. I do not know him, never met him at Morton House, never told him what he states and never paid McClave or any one else for any appointment to any place whatever, J. RAINES.

THE EFFORT TO RAISE THE \$25,000. A LETTER SENT OUT BY THE CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE ASKING FOR PRIVATE SUBSCRIP-TIONS TO NULLIFY THE EFFECT OF THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

There was a meeting yesterday of a few members of the Chamber of Commerce to take action looking to the raising of a \$25,000 fund to carry work of the Lexow Investigating Commit tee, such course being necessary owing to the veto by Governor Flower of the bill passed by the Legislature appropriating that sum. A letter was writ-ten, and will be sent to a hundred or more citizens from whom subscriptions are likely to be received. The names of those who subscribed two separate amounts of \$1,000 each are withheld; indeed, it is the object of the committee not to publish any of the names of those who contribute to that fund. This is the letter now being issued:

This is the letter now being issued:

New-York, May 22, 1894.

Dear Sir: Governor Flower having vetoed the appropriation of \$25,000, made by the last Legislature to provide for the expenses incident to the investigation of the police and other city departments now in progress, thereby impeniing its efficiency, the undersigned committee request you to assist in advancing the necessary fun's with a view of making application to the next Legislature for reimbursement of the amount expended, in which case your advance will be returned. The committee considers \$25,000 necessary, of which amount two sums of \$1,000 have already been received.

amount two sums of \$1,000 have aiready been received.

All subscriptions will be treated as confidential and the names of subscribers will not be made public unless otherwise desired.

Mr. Charles S. Smith will act as treasurer, to whom all sums may be sent at the rooms of the Chamber, and for which a receipt will be returned.

The disbursement of the fund will be made under the supervision of this committee. Your truly,

ALEXANDER E. ORR.

CHARLES S. SMITH.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.

JOHN SLOANE.

HENRY W. CANNON.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.

Committee.

BEGINNING THE FITZGERALD TRIAL.

FOUR JURORS ACCEPTED YESTERDAY - MRS. FITZGERALD IS A SISTER OF INSPECTOR M'LAUGHLIN, AND IS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, wife of John J. Fitzgerald, a searcher in the Register's office, was ar-raigned before Judge Cowing in Part II, of the Court of General Sessions, shortly after noon yes-terday, charged with the murder of Mrs. Carrie Pearsall, wife of John W. Pearsall, a policeman, in the hallway of Mrs. Pearsall's house, No. 515 East Eighty-sixth-st., on October 2, 1893. Mrs. Fitzgerald is a sister of Police Inspector McLaughlin. The cause of the murder was jealousy. Mrs. Fitzgerald went to the house of Mrs. Pearsall, met her in the hallway, and fired four shots, one of which struck Mrs. Pearsall in the left breast, and passed through her heart. She died almost inatsatiy. Mrs. Fitz-gerald surrendered herself at the Eighty-eighth-st. station the same day, and, after giving her pistol to the sergeant, demanded it in order that she might shoot herself. A commission examined her last January as to her sanity, and decided that she is same and should be tried.

Assistant District-Attorney Davis represents the District-Attorney's office, and Mrs. Firzgerald's counsel are Friend & House.

The Jurymen accepted when the court adjourned, to resume the trial to-day, are: Foreman, Adolph to resume the trial to-day, are: Foreman, Adolph Abrahams, No. 210 East Sixtiethest., embroideries, at Nos. 113 and 115 Spring-st.; Max Loeb, No. 33 Stuyeesant Place, salesman for Loeb Brothers, leather beltings, Nos. 32 and 34 Perry-st.; George Harveson, No. 19 West Sixty-ninth-st., not employed, and James H. West, Nos. 5 and 7 East Sixteenth-st., printer, with "The Illustrated American".

Juige Cowing said, in adjourning the case, that he should not lock up the jury during the trial. Assistant District-Attorney Davis represents

he should not lock up the jury during the case, that he should not lock up the jury during the trial.

MR. MOTT MAKES SOME DENIALS.

Assistant United States District-Attorney Mott and Charles A. Hess, the lawyer, differ materially as to the unpleasantness which took place in the United States Circuit Court on Monday, when the Salle police, dispersed the mob. United States Circuit Court on Monday, when the case of John Matthews, charged with defrauding the Government by evading the custom laws, was called for trial. Mr. Mott denies emphatically that he accused Mr. Hess of interfering with his (Mott's) witness, or that ex-Senator McClelland, who, with Mr. Hess, represented the defendant, called him, Mott, a shyster lawyer or an incompetent one. Also, that Hess said the Assistant District-Attorney should be disbarred. Mr. Mott said yesterday. "I intend to try this case Thursday, and have never tried to evade trying it. It is entirely false that Mr. McClelland said that my age alone prevented his knocking me down. He said nothing of the kind." witness, or that ex-Senator McCletland, who, with

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY'S BIG BUSINESS Leopold Hecht, who has charge of the business of the Provident Loan Society, in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave., had little time to speak to anybody yesterday except his customers, and even at 6 o'clock in the evening, when business was suspended for the day, there still lingered in the hailway many persons with articles of value upon which they wanted small sums advanced. Mr. Hecht himself kept a pawnbroking place in Ninth-ave., and seems to be the right man in the right place, his previous exthe right man in the right place, his previous ex-perience enabling him to do business with rapid-ity and to detect atmost at a glance unworthy people and "fakirs." He found it necessary to in-crease his staff yesterday to meet the increase in business. Through the bright-polished brass-bars that separate the office from the place where the customers offer articles in pawn one could see shelf rings, watches, chains and many other ara shelf rings, watches, chains and many other ar-ticles of jewelry, upon which small sums had been advanced. Mr. Hecht himself examines all the ar-ticles that are offered, and fixes the sum to be ad-vanced on each. "How much money do you give out each day, or how much are you allowed to give out?" he was asked.

how much are you allowed to give out?" he was asked.
"I don't think it would be right for me to give information on that point," he answered, 'not at least just yet, but you can see for yourself that the class of persons who are obtaining this temporary relief are the very ones whom the society was especially organized to reach-honest men and women, who find themselves pinched for want of money through no fault of their own."

FOREIGNERS SEEKING AMERICAN CUSTOM. "Americans in Europe," who in ordinary seasons annually spend upward of \$100,000,000, and are so eagerly sought after by the hotels and shopkeepers of London, Paris, etc., were during 1893 present in much smaller numbers than usual. This was mainly due to the World's Fair, and there is little doubt but what the tide of American travel to Europe will be greater in 1894 than for many years past, much be greater in 1894 than for many years past, much to the satisfaction of all classes of tradesmen, to whom the absence of Americans means practically what the failure of the potato crop means to the Irish. The appearance in our advertising columns of the announcements of many of the best shops, hotels, rallway routes, excursions, etc. in European countries is good evidence of their anxiety to secure some of the American dollars, and also to study the convenience of tourists about to cross the ocean.

THE HEART



is liable to great functional disturbance through sympathy. Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, often causes it to palpitate in a distressing way. Nervous Prostration, Debility and Impoverished Blood, also cause its too rapid pulsations. Many times, Spinzi Affections, cause it to labor unduly. Sufferers from such Nervous Affections often imagine themselves the victims of organic heart disease.

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, as Padallant of the supplementary of th

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, as Pa-ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, as ralysis, Locomotor Ataxia. Epilepsy, or Fits, St. Vitus's Dance, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Neuraligia, Melancholia and Kindred Aliments, are treated as a specialty, with great success, by the Staff of the Invalids Hotel. For Famphiet, References, and Particulars, enclose 10 cents, in stamps for postage.

Address, Wonlo's DISPENSARY MEDI



Suffering

And yet lives in ignorance the fact that a single application of the CUTICURA REME-DIES, will, in the majority of cases, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA Works Wonders, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

Sold throughout the world. Portra Date
AND CHES, COMP., sole props, Roston. 42-44
About the Blood and Skin," mailed free.

• • Pacial Elemishes, falling hair and sim-ple baby rashes prevented by Cuticura soap.

Nervous Instantly relieved by a Cut-cura Pinster, because it vi-talizes the nerve forces and

## REED & BARTON. SILVERSMITHS. EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARD AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 Union Square. THE TOURIST.



BIDWELL-TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR. A CALL FOR MILITIA IN ILLINOIS. Danville, Ill., May 22 - Twenty deputy-sheriffs suprounded Mission Field mine to-day, and twenty rounded Mission Field mine to-day, and twesty more will go on duty to-night. A consignment of forty Winchesters and 199 revolvers were received from Chicago this morning. It is balleved an attack will be made on the mines early to-morning. The superintendent of the mines has just sued out an injunction, and the Governor has been appealed to to send troops.

La Salle, Hi., May 22—A riotous demonstration of the Union Coal Company, just across the river, this afternoon, in which eight or ten non-union mas were seriously injured. Mine Superintendent Bestawere seriously injured. Almost Cummings were a min Hetherington and Edward Cummings were a most seriously hurt, both being braten into insemblify. The strikers to the number of 690 or 700, from the mines of the Union Company at Oglesby, Period the mines of the Union Company to Signify. Period the mines of the Union Company to Signify Period to make the sort of more which it was decided to prevent the sort of more which it was decided to prevent the sort of more which it was decided to prevent the sort of more which it was decided to prevent the sort of more which it was decided to prevent the sort of more which it was decided to prevent the sort of more which it was decided to be seen the sort of the sort

WEST SHORE SHOPS MAY CLOSE Little Falls, N. Y., May 22.-The New-York C tral Railroad is suffering badly from the coal fam inc. The West Shore shops at Frankfort will be compelled to shut down next week unless the strike is settled. They employ 1,000 men. The Central is receiving soft coal from the West Shore at Frankfort and other points. The mills here are using hard coal, as not a pound of soft coal is to be had in Little Falls.

DEBS COMES TO M'BRIDE'S ASSISTANCE Columbus, Ohio, May 22.—The first effect of the enlisting of the railroad employee in the miner cause came to light yesterda). The employes of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company have resolved not to haul coal from the mines in West Virginia that the miners have not been able so far to close. President Debs. of the American Railway Union, and President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, have agreed that their organizations shall co-operate.

REGULARS ORDERED OUT AGAINST MINERS Chicago, May 22.-Orders were received from the War Department by General Miles, commanding the War Department by General Miles, commanding to Department of the Missouri, to send a detachment of soldlers to the Choctaw Nation from Fat Leavenworth, for the purpose of expelling 30 invaders of the Choctaw's territory. The intruders are miners, who went into the reservation by special permission of the Interior Department, and other the consent of the Indians, to work in the columnes, which are operated by the railroad corporations whose lines run through the Indian Territory.

NO QUORUM OF CATHEDRAL TRUSTEER There was to be a meeting of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral yesterday at 4 p. m. at the See House, where matters of importance is regard to the proposed edifice were to be discussed The only members of the board present was Bishop Potter, George MacCulloch Miller and the Rev. Drs. Huntington and Greer, not a quorum. The Rev. Dr. Huntington and Greer, not a quorum. The Rev. Dr. Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. Cady. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt, of the board are abroad, and business engagements prevented the attendance of the other members. The next meeting of the board will take place on June &

FOR A PROPOSED ART SCHOOL. An excellent dramatic and musical entertainment was given at the Manhattan Athletic Club The atre last night to raise funds for the establishment of a new school, to be known as the Metropolita School of Fine Arts. The programme began with W. S. Gilbert's "Sweethearts," which was played by Nelson Wheateroft, Miss Carry L. Keeler, W. S. Smith and Miss Williams. This was followed by a concert by the Metropolitan Orchesty, an amb S. Smith and Miss Williams. This was followed by a concert by the Metropolitan Orchestra, an ampletur organization, under the direction of Julius Lyons, with solos by Miss Eva Worms and Massach Arthur Hochman Among the patrons and patrons and patrons and patrons and patrons of the entertainment were Mrs. Alice P. Bring Mrs. Raiph L. Schainwald, Mrs. A. D. Sunteral, Mrs. Raiph L. Schainwald, Mrs. A. D. Sunteral, Mrs. Charles H. Ward, Mrs. S. W. Goodrech, Mr. A. S. Jones, Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Carrol, T. Brinckerhoff, H. Siddons Mowbray, J. Letty, Beckwith, B. West Clinedinst, Herbert A. Letty, Seth J. Temple, Professor William R. Ware and Mrs. John Nugent.

TONTI MEMBERS EMPLOY COUNSEL About thirty of the Brooklyn policy holders of the Order of Tonti. a Pennsylvania corporation, which recently assigned, have retained as counsel Elliot. Powell & Booth, No. 206 Broadway, and a member of that firm will start for Philadelphia to-day in the interest of their citents. The Order of Tonti is seemingly similar to the Iron Hall order, whose as few years ago. It had a membership in Brooklyn of between 3,000 and 5,000, divided into about twenty-five districts, that being the number of lodges instituted.

The order was organized about eight years ago. There are about 16,000 members, most of whom hold policies which fail due this summer, the plan of the company being that each member should be company being the to seven years, and in was set as order was to give them \$1,000. No limit was to give them should an amount to pay \$525 within thirty days or forfeit his master play \$525 within thirty days or forfeit his master bership. A delegation of Brooklyn members to Philadelphia last week with authority of pated them and assigned. About thirty of the Brooklyn policy holders of the